SOUVENIR OF SELKIRK

AND THE
RURAL MUNICIPALITES
OF . . . .

ST. ANDREWS
ST. CLEMENTS
BROKENHEAD AND
GIMLI . . . . . .

1906

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY MANITOBA

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Printed for the
SELKIRK BOARD OF TRADE
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Winnipeg

1906.

Information regarding lands for sale, business openings, or other matters relative to the Town of Selkirk or vicinity will be readily furnished on application to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Selkirk. Inquiring settlers will be shown over the district.

The Selkirk Board of Trade

W. W. FRYER,
President.

J. W. SIMPSON,
Vice-President.

F. A. GEMMEL, Secretary.

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feeling that the Town of Selkirk with its natural advantages of situation, and the excellent farming lands in its vicinity render it such as to offer special inducements either to those wishing to open out in any of the business enterprises for which there may be openings, or to intending settlers in search of farm lands on which to locate, have had this pamphlet prepared from reliable information regarding the town and the farming lands in its vicinity.

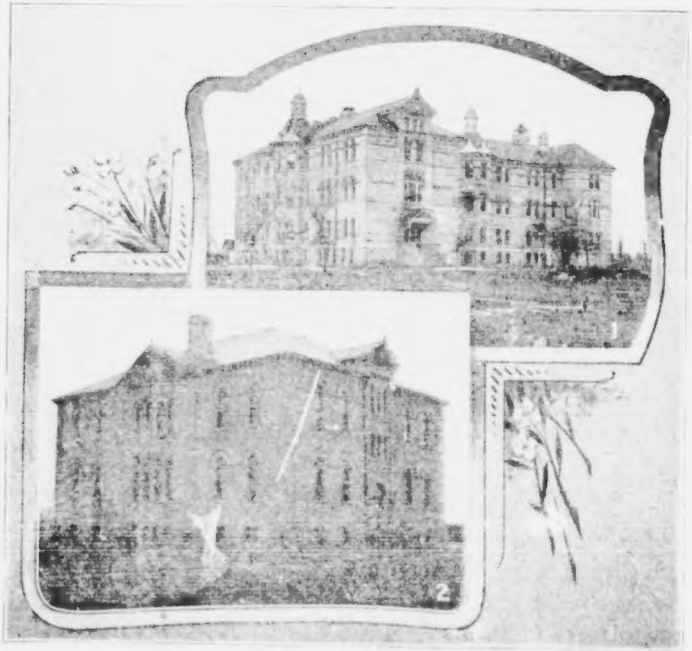
EVELYN STREET, SELKIRK.

The Town of Selkirk

The most picturesque town in the Province of Manitoba is beautifully and advantageously situated on the Red River, midway between the City of Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg. Nature has done much to make the town attractive; the broad winding river with its well wooded banks makes a most pleasing prospect when viewed from the high ground on which the town is built, or when taking a trip down the river on one of the lake passenger steamers, which are fitted up with all the modern conveniences. Trees have been planted by the citizens on the most principal streets. Evelyn Street in particular is admired by every visitor, and often characterized as being the most picturesque street in the Province.

Selkirk presents a "busy" appearance at all times of the year, in addition to being the centre of a good agricultural district, it has the advantage of being the head of navigation for Lake Winnipeg with its numerous resources.

R. C. MOODY'S HOUSE.



1. PROVINCIAL ASYLUM, SELKIRK. 2. SELKIRK PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Railway Accommodations

The town is connected with Winnipeg by a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and East Selkirk Station on the main line is only two miles distant, so that railway accommodation is ample.

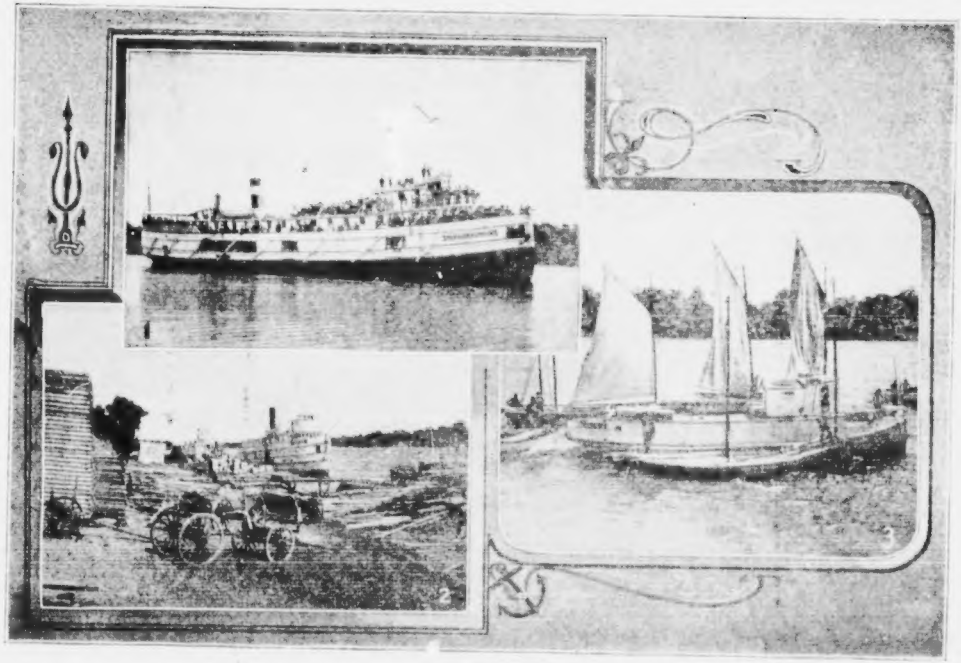
The Selkirk branch has been extended north from Selkirk to Winnipeg Beach, the new and already popular summer resort, and that such extension is going to be of extraordinary benefit to Selkirk can readily be seen by the large tract of land for farming tributary to Selkirk that is being opened by such railway connections.

As an illustration of the business done in Selkirk it is interesting to note that the railway receipts rank third in the Province.

An electric railway line connecting Winnipeg and Selkirk is in course of construction, and now nearing completion, and will be in operation in a few months.

Schools and Churches

The Public School is a fine brick building with solid granite basement and facings. The enrolment is over five hundred, and the



1. CITY OF SELKIRK. 2. LUMBER YARDS, SELKIRK 3. FISHING FLEET ON RED RIVER.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. D. F. REID, SELKIRK.

staff consists of eight efficient teachers. Eight religious denominations are represented and have their places of worship.

Free Library

Selkirk is in advance of most towns of its size in the Province in having a Free Library and Reading Room, which is comfortably fitted up in the Town Hall, and is open to the Public every weekday, afternoon and evening. All standard magazines and literary works are kept on hand, and new books added as they come.

Fish Hatchery

Of much interest to visitors to the town, is the Dominion Fish Hatchery, where fish are hatched by the latest scientific means from spawn taken from fish caught at the proper seasons of the year, and when hatched are deposited in the lake, thereby making provision for the continuity of the fish supply.

Lake Winnipeg Connections

Being only twenty-three miles from Lake Winnipeg, the river not being navigable but for a few miles south of the town, Selkirk is the port for all the lake traffic with its extensive and as yet not fully developed fishing, mining and lumbering resources. Four fishing companies have their headquarters at Selkirk, and their boats are constantly plying between the fishing grounds and Selkirk. The Cold Storage plant belongs to the Dominion Fish Company, and is the most extensive and best equipped in Canada. These companies own nine passenger and freight steamers, twenty steam

RESIDENCE OF F. W. HOOKER, SELKIRK.

tugs and about fifty schooners and sailing vessels, representing an invested capital of nearly half a million dollars. A trip on one of the fast sailing and comfortably equipped passenger steamers to the various fishing grounds is getting to be one of the most popular forms for a summer outing, as the scenery on the route can favorably stand in comparison with any in the Province.

RESIDENCE OF H. NELSON OF EAST SELKIRK

As there are large timber limits on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, lumbering is an extensive industry, saw and planing mills being located at Selkirk, employing a large number of men. A large amount of lumber is also manufactured at various points on the lake and brought into town by means of steam tugs and barges. This affords a great advantage to the settlers, as Selkirk being the principal source of the lumber supply for the Province it can be procured at the best prices.

The mining resources are as yet, comparatively speaking undeveloped, prospectors have brought in samples of ore that have shown a very high assay in both copper and gold. Iron ore is abundant, the principal deposit being on Black Island on Lake Winnipeg. Professor Tyrell, Geologist, states that

the formation of the rock is the same as on the Lake of the Woods, and there are good grounds for supposing that the same vein which has proven so rich in the Rat Portage district extends through to Lake Winnipeg. A wide field is thus open to prospectors and everything points to a great future for the mining industries of Lake Winnipeg, of which Selkirk, as has already been stated, is the natural headquarters of navigation.

Farm Lands

The Board of Trade is specially desirous of directing the attention of the intending settlers to the many advantages pertaining to the farming country tributary to Selkirk, the district being large the conditions vary considerably in the various localities, so that every one can be suited, whether he wishes to go into wheat growing, mixed farming or stock raising. The soil is of exceeding fertility, the surface being of rich mould, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, and the sub-soil generally clay. The Red River Valley has an established reputation for the quality of its lands for farming purposes.

Mixed Farming

Mixed farming is becoming more and more profitable every year. The farmer who limits himself to one product often suffers from an unpropitious season. By dividing his attention between grain, roots and cattle, ordinary industry only is required to insure his success. The Board of Trade would therefore specially draw the attention of settlers contemplating mixed farming to the Selkirk District as one eminently suited for the purpose.

Stock Raising

Some parts of the district are specially adapted for raising cattle, and for those who prefer ranching to farming, there is no difficulty in securing

land suited for their purpose, and in those sections the Government have tracts of land reserved for the purpose of granting permits to cut hay, and which can be readily secured. The native grasses are very nutritious and give splendid results in both dairy and beef products.

The Van Horne Farm

As a striking illustration the Van Horne Farm need only be mentioned. Sir Wm. Van Horne, former president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had advantages that few men have, in the selection of land. All the vast territory through which his line runs is under his view. After carefully considering the relative advantages of each district, he finally selected and bought up five thousand acres in close proximity to the Town of Selkirk. The wisdom

RESIDENCE OF JAS. YULE, MANAGER VAN HORNE FARM.
NOON-HOUR VAN HORNE FARM.

of which selection on his part has already been strikingly demonstrated by an average yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and equally satisfactory results in other branches.

Grants Free Land

Free Land Grants of 160 acres to bona fide settlers can still be obtained in the northern part of the district by complying with the very easy terms as are fully explained. (Refer to Dominion Government advertisement). Homesteads are obtainable in a part of the country opened up by the C. P. R. extension already referred to.

Annual Fairs

Annual fairs are held at Selkirk and Beausejour, where is exhibited for competition. samples of grain, vegetables and cattle, dairy products and home industries, and valuable Society and Special prizes are awarded to the successful competitors. Contributions are also received from the Provincial Government and the Municipalities to provide funds for the purpose.

Fuel

A splendid supply of wood is within easy reach of the town and all farming sections of the district. The C. P. R. extends to Winnipeg Beach, extending for a number of miles through a wooded country, so that wood can be brought to Selkirk at a low cost from that northern section of the country.

Water Supply

Water supply is a most important consideration with prospective settlers. One of the first questions asked is regarding the water supply. In most parts of the district the lands are drained by creeks and their tributaries spread out in all directions, providing a plentiful supply of water all the year, and in

no part of the district can a copious supply of water not be obtained by digging or boring, the required depth of course varies in different localities.

Churches and Schools

Churches and Schools are to be found in every part of the district within easy reach of the settlers.

St. Andrews

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANDREWS is directly adjoining Selkirk, being situated on the west side of the Red River, extending from township thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive, and takes in ranges four and the eastern half of range three, adjoining the Municipality of Rockwood on the West and Gimli on the north. The land is of first class quality and in the proximity of the river is wooded, mainly with poplar. In the western part of the municipality is a portion of what is known as the St. Andrews Marsh, on which the Provincial Government have spent considerable sums of money in drainage, and already some land, hitherto unfit for settlement has been reclaimed, and is being converted into farming lands of a good class.

CATTLE SCENE ON McDONALD BROS. FARM.
Clandebove, Municipality of St. Andrews.

The most of it will, however, be specially suited for stock raising for some time to come. The Provincial Government holds some of this reclaimed land for sale at low prices.

There is a quantity of land for sale in this municipality at prices ranging from $4.00 to $12.00 per acre and some large blocks can yet be obtained. It would repay a person looking for a locality on which to settle to have a look over this district. The Board

RESIDENCE OF McDONALD BROS., Clandeboye, 2 CLANDEBOYE SCHOOL
3 RESIDENCE OF DONALD MATHESON, Clandeboye

of Trade will show settlers over the country and supply information regarding lands for sale.

St. Andrews Municipality has the advantage of being in close touch with Selkirk where there is a good market for all classes of farm produce. An elevator and flour mill form a market for grain. Cattle, dairy and farm produce find ready sale as such large quantities are used in connection with the Lake trade.

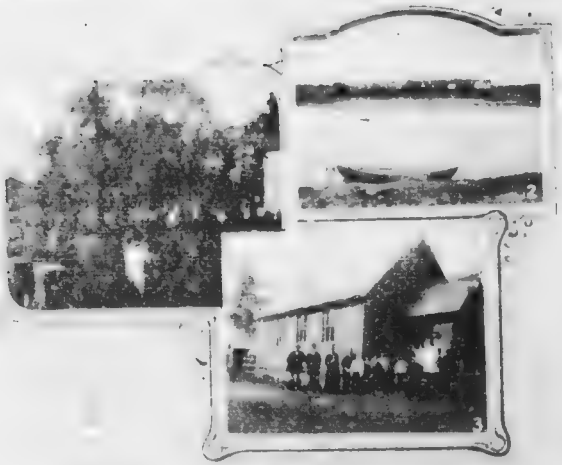
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have recently extended their branch from Selkirk north to Winnipeg Beach, their new summer resort on Lake Winnipeg, thereby giving settlers improved railway facilities, stations being located at Clandeboye, Nettly Lake and Winnipeg Beach.

St. Clements

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. CLEMENTS is situated on the east side of the Red River, and extends east from the river to range six in the southern part and range eight in the northern. The northeastern boundary of the municipality is marked by the Winnipeg River, on which is situated the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Alexander.

The portion along the Red River is quite thickly settled, the high banks of the river having afforded tempting building sites to the earlier settlers.

The land has all the characteristics of that which is known as belonging to the Red River Valley, the soil generally speaking being a good black loam and deep. The sub-soil varies in different localities, in some sections clay and in others gravel. The surface is gently undulating, sloping to the Red River, to Cook's and Devil's Creeks and is in places covered with poplar, and in many places along Devil's Creek oak grows to a considerable size.



1. BEE FARM, J. J. GUNN, Gonor, St. Clement Municipality
2. VIEW OF RED RIVER, Mapletown, South of Selkirk RESIDENCE OF THOS. DUNN in the Distance
3. KITCHENER SCHOOL, St. Clement

Sir William Van Horne's Farm is situated in this municipality. The yield of wheat off this farm last year was thirty-five bushels to the acre, and weighed sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and which was generally indicative of the crop results of the surrounding farmers.

The northern portion of this municipality, particularly towards Winnipeg, is exceptionally adapted to stock raising, natural grasses for hay and grazing grow in profusion. The country is well watered by the tributaries of the creeks. The Winnipeg River, already referred to, and now becoming so famous for its magnificent water-falls in connection with which Eastern Capitalists are developing some of the best water plants on the continent, has become a centre of interest to the people of Winnipeg, Selkirk and other industrial centres. Along the banks of this river a settlement is rapidly developing of industrious and enterprising farmers.

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The homesteads are being rapidly taken up. Those whose intentions are to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining free land grants, would do well to inspect the lands open for homestead entry in this part of the district. The soil is good. Fort Alexander is accessible by steamer during the period of lake navigation, and a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been built from the main line at Molson to Lac du Bonnet on the Winnipeg River.

The Municipal Council has paid off a heavy debt, incurred many years ago by bonusing a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and is now free of debt. Mr. Robt. Hay, the present Reeve, has filled the office since the formation of the municipality, having occupied the position for twenty-one years. Mr. W. R. Young is Secretary-Treasurer.

C. A. MADDIN,
Reeve of Brokenhead

Brokenhead

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BROKENHEAD lies to the east of the Red River about ten miles and comprises Townships 12, 13, 14 and 15, Ranges, 6 to 8. Its name is taken from the Brokenhead River which flows north through it and empties into Lake Winnipeg. The northern and east-

1. Threshing scene at F. McCowan's Beausejour. 2. Hay Pressing on Jos. Keilbook's farm, Beausejour
3. Scene on Brokenhead River, near J. D. Campbell's, Beausejour
4. Hay barn of E. A. Dugard, Beausejour, wholesale dealer and shipper of pressed hay

ern parts of the municipality are covered pretty much with poplar and along the river bank poplar and spruce. In this district is found oak sufficiently large for any industrial purpose and from where the oak was taken exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. The municipality is being rapidly settled up. Two thriving places along the line of the C. P. R. attest to the growth and prosperity of the district, Beausejour and Tyndall. The former has now five general stores, a hardware store, harness shop and several blacksmith shops, and besides these the aggressive implement and real estate men

L. H. CORNISH
Secretary of Brokenhead Municipality
Beausejour, P. O.

are represented. The principal industry of Tyndall is its lime stone quarries. About 400 men find employment in connection with this industry at this point for nine months of the year.

The land in Brokenhead consists of a black loam, from twelve to twenty inches deep, beneath a clay and some places a gravel sub soil. There is a lime stone ridge running through it about fifteen feet from the surface from which valuable stone is quarried. As an indication of the fertility of the soil it is well to note that in 1903 forty-two bushels of wheat to the acre were harvested, weighing sixty-four pounds to the bushel. This was shown by the threshers' returns. Roots grow to a size almost incredible to one who knows nothing of the

COUNCILLOR HOBAN.
Brokenhead Municipality

adaptability of the soil of Manitoba to root growing. At the fall fair there are some wonderful exhibits. Last year Mr. J. H. Cornish placed on exhibition from his garden a turnip measuring thirty-three inches in circum-

BREAKING SCENE
On Cornish Farm Beausejour

RESIDENCE OF COUNCILLOR M. J. HOBAN.
Memmott, Brokenhead Municipality

ference. Potatoes are frequently exhibited at the Selkirk and Beausejour Fairs that will tip the scales at

two pounds. A number of farmers have a few acres of corn in each year, although Manitoba has not been considered a corn growing country, there are places where it grows very successfully, and one of these places is along the Brokenhead River.

Land can be bought at prices ranging from $5.00 to $10.00 per acre. Very little is in the hands of speculators. In order to purchase it it is better to go into the country itself.

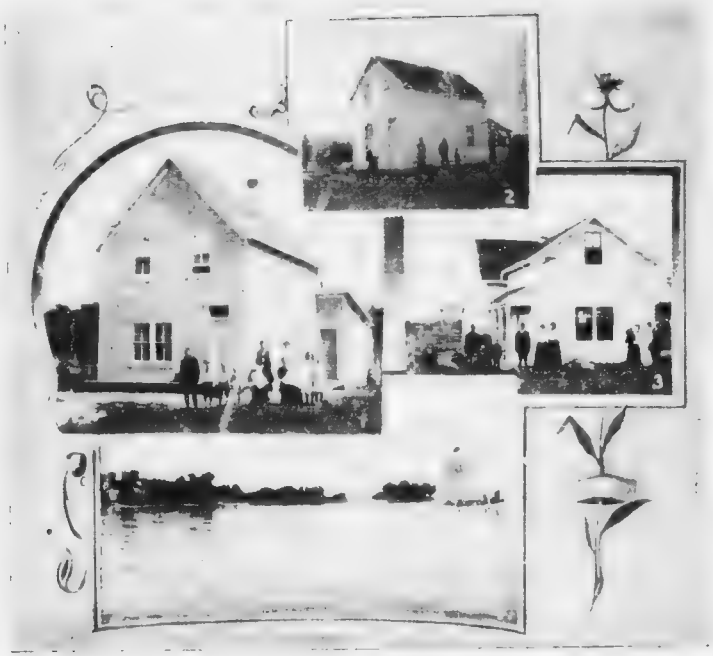
The municipality has a very energetic Council.

Determined efforts are being made to have first-class roads and drains. The Council have arranged with the Provincial Government to expend over $50,000 in drains and roads so that every depression in the land, likely to be a receptacle for water, will be tapped by a drain.

Gimli.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF GIMLI is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg. It is a rapidly increasing and thriving Icelandic Colony, and the settlers there find remunerative employment in fishing on Lake Winnipeg. Stock raising is followed principally. The soil is generally good, and although agriculture has not been gone into to any extent, where it has been tried the results have been satisfactory. The municipality is wooded in the proximity of the lake, and now that the Dominion Government have had docks built at Gimli, Hnausa and Gull Harbor (on Big Island which forms a part of this municipality) good market for cordwood is convenient to the settlers in most parts of the district, steamboats call regularly at these ports.

This municipality formerly comprised only ranges three and four, but recently ranges one and two have been surveyed and opened for settlement. A large tract



1. G. Oddleifsson's Residence, Geysir.
2. G. Oddsson's Residence, Icelandic River
3. S. Nordal's Residence, Geysir.
4. Lake Scenes

of country in this newly organized district has been taken up by farmers from North Dakota, who all speak very highly of their prospects there. They are at present going principally into stock raising as the land is admirably suited to that purpose, hay growing in abundance, and exceptionally fine pasture for cattle. This new section is also widely suited to agriculture, but the distance from a market is as yet a disadvantage.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has obtained a charter to build a road right through the heart of the settlement, and it is expected that in the near future it will be in operation as the country is rapidly filling up.

Although lacking railway accommodation the want is not as strongly felt as one

might suppose, as during the summer months, passenger and freight steamers make regular trips two or three times weekly, calling at five or six points along the lake shore.

Residence of
MAGNUS JONASSON, Hnausa

The Dominion Government are offering free homestead grants of 160 acres in this district, and those of limited means could not do better than locate by that method in this district.

The descendants of the historic Vikings, comprise the majority of the inhabitants, as the name of the municipality would indicate. Arrangements were made by the Government when this colony was originally formed to have this tract of country reserved for settlers of the Icelandic nationality for a certain number of years, but it is now thrown open to all, irrespective of nationality, and numbers of English-speaking and other settlers are taking advantage of the privilege thus afforded them.

The Village of Gimli is the principal business centre and is beautifully situated on the lake shore about ten miles from the southern boundary of the municipality, and its location shows a wise choice on the part of the early settlers, who selected it as a town site, as directly adjoining it on the south is a projection of land known as Willow Point, behind which with, comparatively speaking, small outlay in digging a channel for boats through the entrance into the bay, would render it a perfect harbor, as, in the enclosure protection would be afforded from storms on all sides.

Icelandic River is also a picturesquely situated village on the banks of a river of the same name in the northern part of the municipality. A creamery is located there and is doing well, and affords a good market to the neighboring farmers for their dairy produce.

The following [illegible] Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the [illegible] across the Red River [illegible] main line of the Canadian [illegible]

F. A. Gemmel, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Trade.

Dear Sir :—

It gives me great pleasure to contribute a few words of praise to the quality of the land in this district, and to its great prospects for the future as an agricultural part of this country.

I have farmed in Ontario and in the Southern portion of Manitoba, and I must say that I have found the soil no better anywhere for grain.

On this farm last year we had 400 acres in grain, 160 of which was wheat, of which 40 acres yielded 48 bushels to the acre, 20 acres 34 bushels to the acre, and the balance 28 bushels to the acre. 100 acres of oats yielded 60 bushels per acre; 100 acres of barley averaged 38 bushels per acre: 20 acres of speltz gave 51 bushels to the acre: and on 20 acres of peas we harvested a crop of 600 bushels. The peas were the best crop I have ever seen, and I have a standing offer of $1 50 per bushel for them.

We are going to make a specialty of stock, Firstly, because the country is so well adapted to stock raising, there being an abundance of grass in the summer, and most excellent water. We can also grow to advantage cultivated hay, such as brome, rye-grass and timothy, roots and ensilage corn for winter feeding. Secondly, because on a large farm it is essential to have both stock and grain, as it gives employment to hired help by the year, and is certainly the most up-to date way to run a farm.

Yours truly,

JAS. YULE.

East Selkirk, [illegible]
Clandeboye, April 5th, 1903

F. A. Gemmel, Esq.,
Secretary Selkirk Board of Trade
Selkirk, Man.

Dear Sir :—

In response to your inquiry in reference to my experience at farming in the neighborhood of Selkirk, I have much pleasure in saying that I am well satisfied with the selection I have made of a location in which to settle. I consider this to be one of the most desirable districts I know of for a settler to get along well and make a success of farming in.

I bought land here four years ago, and although comparatively speaking but a new settler in the locality, coming here from one of the oldest farming districts of Ontario I have seen enough to convince me of the many advantages this section of the country has to offer.

Land in this vicinity is admirably suited to mixed farming, which experience has proved to be safer and more remunerative than restricting attention to any one branch.

I threshed 50 bushels of wheat to the acre off a portion of the land I had under cultivation last year, and had an average crop of 45 bushels to the acre.

Cattle thrive remarkably well on the native grasses and wild hay, and grow rapidly into money.

In my estimation a settler could not do better than select land in this neighborhood.

Yours truly,

Clandeboye, April 4th 1903. ALEX. VANCE.

~~Gerrie, April 20th, 1903.~~

Mr F. A. Gemmel,
Secretary Board of Trade,
Selkirk, Man

Dear Sir :—

In reference to your enquiry regarding my opinion of this part of the country, I have to say that before finally locating on Icelandic River I travelled over a large part of the country where land was open for homestead entry, and came to the conclusion that for mixed farming, and particularly stock raising, I could not do better than take up land in this locality, and am more than satisfied with the outcome of such a decision on my part.

I homesteaded a quarter section in Township 22, Range 3 East, having at that time after paying the entry fee about $15.00 in cash to start with. I would not sell my land and buildings now for less than $4,000, and have 70 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep and 3 horses, and all the necessary farm machinery, which is all clear of debt.

There not yet being a ready market at a convenient distance, there has not been much incentive for the settlers in the district to go very extensively into grain growing, but as regards the suitability of the soil for such purpose I might say that on 25 acres I have broken, I harvested on an average 65 bushels of oats to the acre. The soil consists of 18 inches of rich black loam with a light clay subsoil.

I feel sure that in the near future this place is destined to become one of the most productive districts of the country. Being near Lake Winnipeg the climate is always fresh and exceptionably healthy. The disadvantage of not having a market will soon be obviated, as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has now secured a charter to build a line through the heart of this district. The land in our neighborhood is being rapidly taken up, and all the settlers speak very highly of the prospects. To persons contemplating taking up a homestead I would strongly recommend having a look over this district before locating elsewhere.

Yours very truly,

GESTUR ODDLEIFSSON

Geysir, April 30th, 1903.

~~Clandeboye, September 22nd, 1903~~.

F. A. Gemmel, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Trade,
Selkirk, Man.

Dear Sir:—

We came to this country some years ago, and took up 640 acres of land in the Clandeboye district, six miles from the town of Selkirk. We went into mixed farming, and have now a herd of over a hundred head of cattle, and realize on an average twenty cents per pound for butter. Our oat crop last year averaged 60 bushels to the acre, barley 40 bushels, and wheat about 30.

Our personal property that we have gathered around us in stock, implements and buildings are probably worth $7,000, and all that we have practically made in the country. We have always found it a great advantage that we settled near a prosperous and growing town like Selkirk, as it affords a ready market for everything that we have to sell, and it is possible to drive to Winnipeg and return the same day.

The district affords every advantage to the new settler, and we have never hesitated to recommend our friends to settle here.

Yours respectfully,

McDONALD BROTHERS

Clandeboye, September 22nd, 1903.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting Nos. 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY—Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local Agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of $5 or $10 is chargeable to meet cancellation or inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES—Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the land as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such a patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by the Dominion Lands Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT—Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so. When, for the convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a Homestead Inspector, a fee of $5 is charged.

INFORMATION—Newly arrived Immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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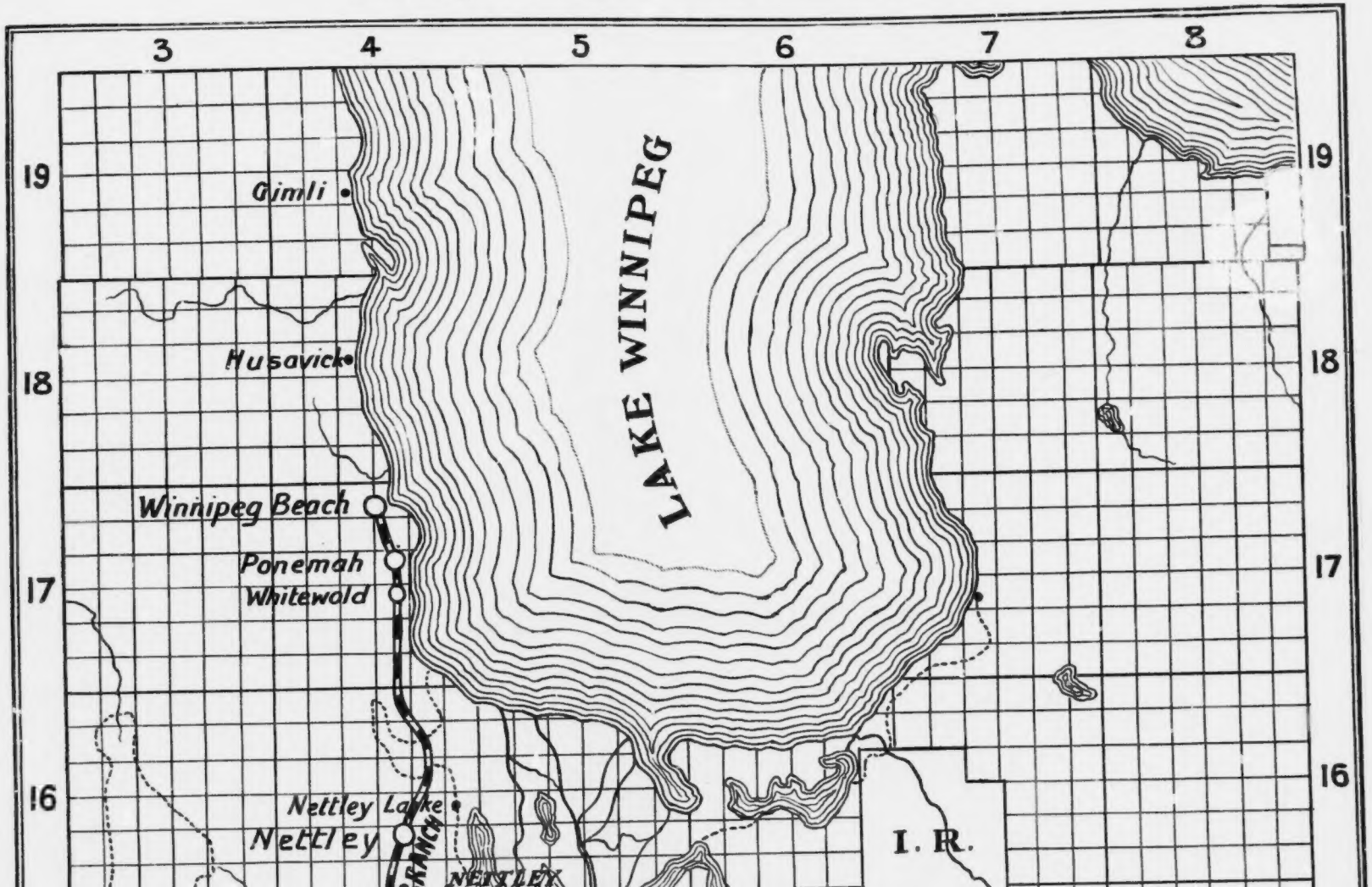
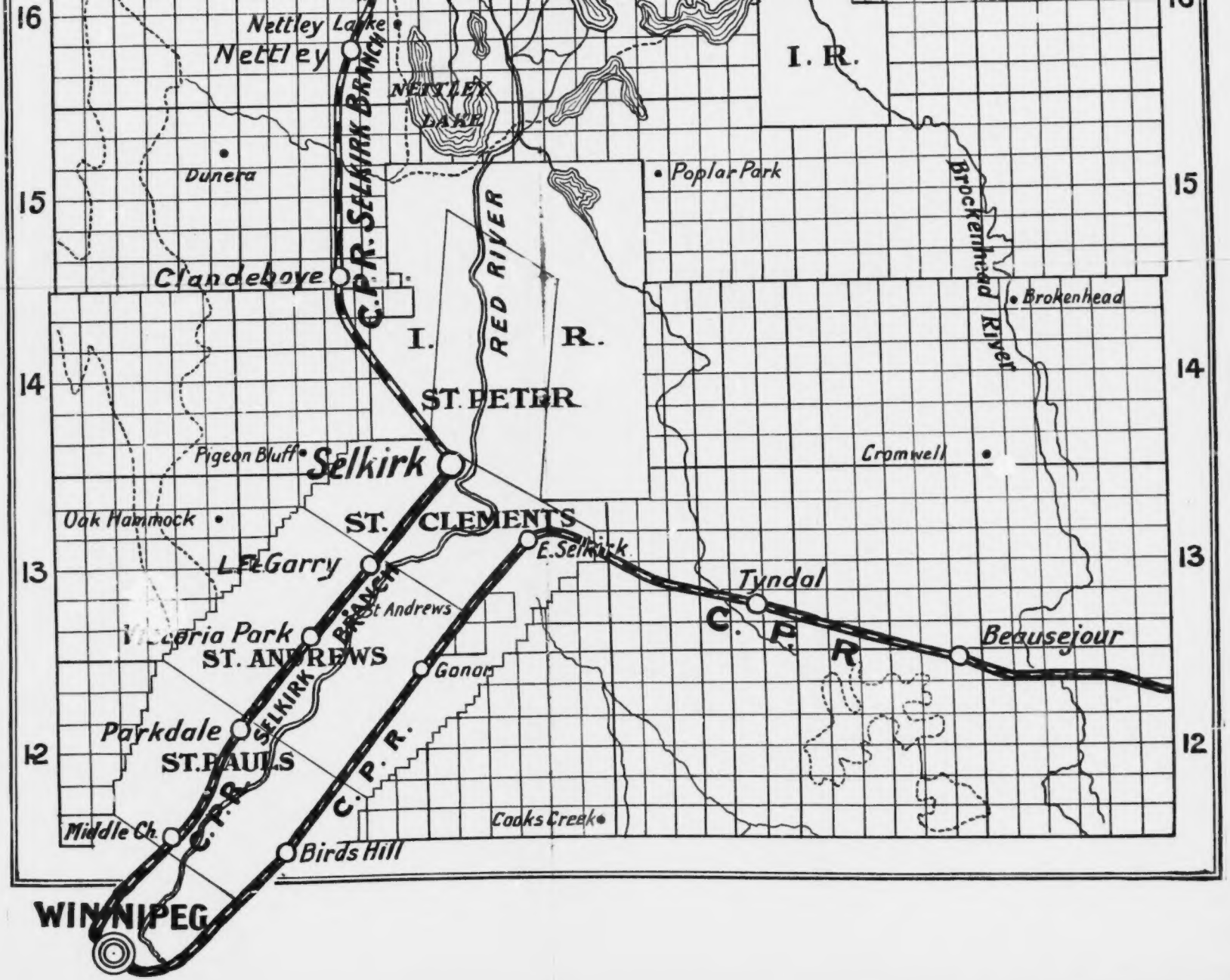
Souvenir Map of the Selkirk District

Showing the Surrounding Municipalities





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